

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 084

29 April 1983

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Ceausescu Receives Kulikov, Pact Delegations [Bucharest]	AA 1
Statement on Pact Meeting [cross-reference]	AA 1

BULGARIA

Reagan Speech 'Falsifications and Demagogy' [Stoyanov]	C 1
Balkan Youth Meet on Nuclear-Free Zone	C 1
SOFIA PRESS Elects Head; Zhivkov Letter	C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ, CSL District, City Secretaries Elected	D 1
16/17 April [RUDE PRAVO 18, 19, 20 Apr]	D 1
23/24 April [RUDE PRAVO 25, 26, 27 Apr]	D 1
Fojtik, Havlin Chair Ideological Meeting	D 2
BTA Reports on Economic Talks With CSSR	D 2
'Possible' Conference on Nuclear-Free Balkans [Jakoubek in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Apr]	D 3
Reagan Confirms Aid to Central American Regimes	D 4
Briefs: Vietnamese Workers	D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker 'Does Not Feel Able' To Visit FRG	E 1
Honecker Discusses USSR Visit With Envoy	E 1
Reply to Appeal of Nonaligned to CSCE [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Apr]	E 1
TV Reports DKP Statement on FRG Policy	E 2

HUNGARY

Ovari on Modern Marxism, Problems, Tasks	F 1
Council of Ministers Official Appointed [NEPSZABADSAG 26 Apr]	F 2
Cseml Returns From Warsaw Pact Meeting	F 2
MSZMP Delegation Returns From CEMA Meeting	F 2

POLAND

Sejm Approves Economic Resolution on 3-Year Plan	G 1
Grodowski Speaks at Session	G 1

PAP Summarizes Jablonski's Speech	G 6
Reports on Economic Plan Resolution	G 7
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Council of Ministers Session [26 Apr]	G 8
Government Work in First Quarter Reported	G 10
Materials on Possible May Day Demonstrations	G 12
TV Warns of 'Unrealistic Dreams'	G 12
Glomp Calls for Caution, Peace	G 13
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 25 Apr]	
Solidarity Demonstrations Still Planned [AFP]	G 13
Rakowski on May Day Disturbances, Papal Visit	G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Apr]	
TRYBUNA LUDU on Average Standard of Living [25 Apr]	G 14
PAP Reports on Polish-Angolan Communique	G 15

ROMANIA

Further on Visit of Egypt's Kamal Hasan 'Ali	H 1
Cairo Report on Arrival, Mission	H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu	H 1
'Ali Remarks on Meeting	H 2
Briefing for Egyptian Students [MENA]	H 3
SCINTEIA on Afghan Revolution, Achievements [27 Apr]	H 3
Ceausescu Meets U.S. Farm Company President	H 4
RCP Message to Prelimo Congress in Maputo	H 4
Radulescu Writes on Workers Class Democracy	H 5
[SCINTEIA 28 Apr]	

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC President Planinc Returns From Brussels	I 1
Statement on Return	I 1
Greece's Papandreaou Receives Glickov, Janzic	I 1
Mojsov Arrives in India for Nonaligned Parley	I 2
Ribicic Receives PCI Official Berlinguer	I 2
KOMUNIST Carries Ribicic Views on LCY Program	I 2
Report on Interview [29 Apr]	I 2
Report on May Day Article	I 4
Markovic Sees 'Positive Turn' in Economy	I 5
Nomination of Assembly Officials Announced	I 6
Kosovo LC Commission Examines Unemployment	I 6
Kosovo LC Discusses Economy, Elects Kurtesi	I 8
Serbian Commission Meets on Kosovo Emigration	I 8
Croatian LC Central Committee Plenum Convenes	I 9
Priest Faces 'Hostile Propaganda' Charge	I 11

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KULIKOV, PACT DELEGATIONS

AU281519 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

During the meeting, USSR Marshal Kulikov extended warm greetings and most cordial wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the wishes conveyed to him and asked the guests to extend to the party leaders and governments chiefs of the Warsaw Pact member countries warm greetings and best wishes for successes in socialist construction.

On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Statement on Pact Meeting

Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1800 GMT and Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT carry a statement on the conclusion of the 26-28 April Bucharest meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations. This statement is identical with the TASS version published in the Communist Relations section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 29 April.

REAGAN SPEECH 'FALSIFICATION AND DEMAGOGY'

AU281445 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Commentary by BIA observer Todor Stoyanov: "New Dangerous Squabble With Facts"]

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA) — The unusual speech of President Reagan before the two houses of the Congress — an act so rare for the White House practice, can be defined as a new dangerous squabble with the facts of the Central American region.

The leit-motif of the speech: "The U.S. national security is at stake in that region" comes to show for the last time that the President is viewing the situation in a distorting mirror in order to draw the comic conclusion that his country was, you see, threatened by purely internal social processes in small countries such as Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Following the track of falsifications and demagogy, Reagan tried to make sound authentic his allegations of an imaginary Soviet penetration in the region — allegations known since long and become banal.

The appeal to the congressmen of the two parties for backing the fulfillment of the plan for military aid to the blood-stained regime in El Salvador, is an appeal for further intervention in the domestic affairs of the states in Central America.

Senator Christopher Dodd's words that the policy recommended by the President is "a formula for failure" express the growing reservation of the Congress concerning Reagan's adventurist marches towards the southern neighbors of the United States.

"The bitter truth that many of our leaders today seem to know as much about Central America as we knew about Indochina in 1963" — this phrase said by the senator sounds as a warning against the possibility for turning Central America into a Latin American edition of the Vietnam War.

Deprived of new element, the President's speech poses a danger with its aggression relapses towards a region where negotiations are the only key to resolve the complicated matters.

BALKAN YOUTH MEET ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU281923 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia April 28 (BTA) — There was a meeting in Sofia of representatives of the Communist Youth of Greece (KNE) of the Democratic Socialist Party (Kódiso) Youth — Greece, of the Cyprian United Democratic Organization of the Youth (EDON), of the Democratic Party Youth (Nedik) — Cyprus, of the Union of Socialist Youth — Romania and the Dimitrov Young Communist League. They discussed questions related to the proposal of the Dimitrov Komsomol to host an international meeting of the youth devoted to the role of the young people for turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

The participants expressed a view that the realisation of such an initiative as soon as possible would greatly contribute to mobilizing the young generation for joint actions in the interest of peace, of the further consolidation of the cooperation and understanding among the Balkan peoples.

They unanimously underlined the need for attracting for participation in the meeting a most wide group of progressive and democratic youth organisations of the Balkan countries and Cyprus.

The participants expressed the readiness of their organisations to coordinate their activity for the successful preparations for the holding of the meeting proposed by the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

SOFIA PRESS ELECTS HEAD; ZHIVKOV LETTER

AU281943 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA) -- A letter by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council to the conference of the SOFIA PRESS agency held here today, reads in part: "The severe ideological struggle, the questions of the peace and the war, make it imperative to popularize the peace policy of Bulgaria, of the socialist community countries, to reveal the objective unity of peace and socialism, with an ever greater persistence and ever greater creative skill".

The agency is Bulgaria's biggest institute for spreading information abroad.

It is emphasized in Mr Todor Zhivkov's letter that "the great truth about real socialism in Bulgaria, our ascending development, are much stronger than the assaults and slanders of our enemies, and the agency is to reveal them to the world clearly, convincingly and excitingly."

The Bulgarian party and state leader emphasizes that it is necessary to make ever wider circles abroad aware of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Bulgaria's love of peace and the Bulgarians' desire to turn the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon, a zone of goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

The SOFIA PRESS agency sends abroad original journalistic material in many languages and high circulation, documentaries, it issues the SOFIA NEWS weekly and three magazines.

The tasks of improving the agency's work were discussed at the conference. Discussion went on the cooperation of the press agencies in the socialist countries and the possibilities for establishing relations with mass media in other parts of the world. It was emphasized that the cooperation with the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency was particularly fruitful.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP CC secretary, took the floor at the conference.

A new agency council was elected. Mr Georgi Bokov was reelected chairman of the council, and Mr Stefan Petrov was approved as director general of the SOFIA PRESS agency.

CPCZ, CSL DISTRICT, CITY SECRETARIES ELECTED

16/17 April

AU191343/AU211201/AU221024 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 April 1983 on pages 1, 2, and 3 carries a 13,000-word account by its correspondents of the first 15 of the 62 CPCZ and CPSL district conferences that were held in various CSSR localities on 16 and 17 April. According to the report, the conferences elected the following leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district committees: Josef Podany, Vsetin; Jaroslav Pospisil, Prague-5; Miroslav Beranek, Melnik; Josef Riha, Kolin; Dusan Sismis, Trencin; Frantisek Hrudal, Cadca; Michal Rohac, Humenne; Rudolf Hegenbart, Gottwaldov; Oldrich Skoda, Pisek; Jaroslav Jenik, Pardubice; Ivan Pultar, Jablonec nad Nisou; Jaroslav Hofman, Mlada Boleslav; Jan Marusic, Bratislava-environs; Vaclav Burian, Cheb; Milan Grnac, Lucenec.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 April 1983 on pages 1, 4, and 5 carries reports by its correspondents, totaling 15,000 words, on the CPCZ and CPSL district conferences that were held in various CSSR localities on 16 and 17 April. According to the reports, the conferences elected the following leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district committees: Miloslav Cinkl, Prague-3; Rudolf Pavlicek, Rakovnik; Josef Manak, Cesky Krumlov; Josef Puchmeltr, Most; Josef Franc, Prague-8; Vladimir Fara, Plzen-South; Jaroslav Gajar, Karlovy Vary; Ludek Cervik, Breclav; Michal Nizky, Trebisov; Michal Bandze, Bratislava-4; Stanislav Jurica, Cesky Jicin; Otakar Vesely, Decin; Miloslav Vasina, Usti nad Orlici; Vratislav Svoboda, Jihlava; Pavel Kyman, Dolny Kubin; Frantisek Suna, Prachatice; Ondrej Olah, Stara Lubovna; Frantisek Princ, Litomerice; Josef Vyvoda, Sumperk; Kvetoslav Hradecky, Chrudim; Eugen Ujvari, Bratislava-1; Radomir Nenadl, Rokycany; Vit Kalous, Rychnov nad Kneznou; Kamil Nagy, Ceska Lipa; Anton Hlavac, Komarno; Jan Mikulas, Velky Krtis; Vaclav Purchart, Prague-1; Albert Fabian, Spisska Nova Ves.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 April on pages 1-3 carries a 9,000-word account by its correspondents of the remaining 19 of the 62 CPCZ and CPSL district conferences that were held in various CSSR localities on 16 and 17 April. According to the report, the conferences elected the following leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district committees: Karel Ruzicka, Prague-East; Vaclav Keller, Nymburk; Jaromir Kratochvil, Brno-environs; Ondrej Saling, Galanta; Jaroslav Pomykal, Opava; Vaclav Dohnal, Nachod; Frantisek Novosad, Prerov; Jan Cema, Bardejov; Josef Dusek, Tachov; Jaromir Valent, Nove Zamky; Jaroslav Janku, Prague-2; Vincent Magyaros, Dunajska Streda; Jan Cibicek, Prostějov; Juraž Tuzak, Vranov nad Toplou; Jan Michalovic, Liptovsky Mikulas; Oldrich Pospisil, Uherske Hradiste; Vojtech Kotrc, Jindrichuv Hradec; Jozef Zavada, Kosice-environs; Jan Gibala, Rimavska Sobota.

23/24 April

AU261050/AU271056/AU281000 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 April 1983 carries on pages 1-3 an approximately 9,000-word roundup of its correspondents' reports on 21 of the 63 CPCZ and CPSL district and municipal conferences, held in the Czech and Slovak republics on 23 and 24 April 1983. The reports state that the following CPCZ and CPSL leading secretaries of district and municipal committees have been elected: Michal Spak, Presov; Pavol Skabla, Nitra; Vladimir Patek, Plzen-city; Dezider Zagiba, Kosice-city; Vaclav Stafek, Kladno; Ladislav Matousu, Prague-9; Miroslav Komoly, Olomouc; Jan Brila, Prague-10; Anton Cihovsky, Bratislava-3; Karel Matl, Ostrava-city; Josef Feriancik, Martin; Milan Gorusa, Zilina; Jozef Sepela, Trnava; Josef Kozel, Klatovy; Jakub Solik, Topolcany; Jiri Holub, Usti nad Labem; Vaclav Belik, Teplice; Bohumil Hais, Domazlice; Norbert Pozar, Bruntal; Jiri Koulcek, Semily; Josef Pelikan, Pribram.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 April 1983 on pages 1-3 carries reports by its correspondents totaling 11,000 words, on the CPCZ and CPSL district conferences that were held in various CSSR localities on 23 and 24 April. According to the reports, the conferences elected the following leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district committees: Ladislav Klusacek, Benesov; Michal Balvircak, Svidnik; Bohumil Hamsik, Kromeriz; Zoltan Palko, Zvolen; Jindrich Sabl, Sokolov; Oldrich Blazek, Karvina; Jan Gallo, Roznava; Antonin Koelbl, Beroun; Vaclav Jirecek, Hradec Kralove; Adolf Hajek, Liberec; Andrej Dzupin, Poprad; Vaclav Masek, Strakonice; Jan Forman, Hodonin; Vlastimil Kratky, Blansko; Julius Pauke, Senica; Jaroslav Petrus, Banska Bystrica; Martin Vincenec, Vyskov; Jan Zamboj, Prievizda; Slavoj Brokes, Jicin; Vratislav Coufal, Trebic; Frantisek Posolda, Prague-West; Bernard Slobodnik, Levice; Jindrich Kocer, Pelhrimov.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 April 1983 on pages 1-3 carries reports by its correspondents totaling 9,000 words, on the remaining 19 of the 63 CPCZ and CPSL district conferences held in the CSSR on 23 and 24 April. The reports state that the conferences elected the following leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district committees: Jan Filip, Tabor; Norbert Adamec, Ziar nad Hronom; Vaclav Smitka, Ceske Budejovice; Josef Matejka, Prague-6; Josef Gruenvald, Louny; Vladimir Pesek, Havlickuv Brod; Oldrich Vanicek, Trutnov; Jiri Brejha, Prague-4; Stefan Rybar, Bratislava-2; Zdenek Rada, Znojmo; Jozef Chuchut, Povazska Bystrica; Vitezslav Skarecky, Plzen-North; Albin Peterka, Frydek-Mistek; Antonin Wild, Kutna Hora; Jaroslav Banský, Prague-7; Jindrich Matyas, Zdar nad Sazavou; Milan Lukes, Svitavy; Vladimir Vodrazka, Chomutov; Pavol Bucak, Michalovce.

FOJTIK, HAVLIN CHAIR IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD281856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, chaired a statewide meeting in Prague today of the Secretaries for Ideological Work of Party Regional and City Committees in Prague and Bratislava. The participants discussed the party's cultural policy and future tasks for ideological and educational work. Other leading party officials and representatives of the federal, Czech, and Slovak governments attended the meeting.

BTA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CSSR

AU280928 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, April 28 (BTA corr.) -- From April 25 through 28, in Czechoslovakia was held the first working meeting of the co-chairmen of the two parts of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, and the deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, Mr Ladislav Gerle.

The two co-chairmen signed a document stressing that the latest meeting of the committee held in October last year in Sofia helped in deepening and furthering mutual cooperation.

Further development has been achieved in the development of economic relations, especially in heavy mechanical engineering and the car-making industry. The relations of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia continues to be oriented towards the utilization of capacities and raw materials, energy sources, the complex use of the River Danube and the expansion of cooperation of agriculture. The deepening of cooperation is reflected in the increased mutual exchange of goods, the initiated and intensified direct contacts between twinned organizations and enterprises of the two countries.

'POSSIBLE' CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU271141 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Apr 83 p 6

[Jiri Jakoubek article: "From a Powder Keg to a Zone of Peace; the Soviet Constructive Approach to the Balkans Problem"]

[Excerpts] A "powder keg" -- this is what the Balkans were usually called in the imperialists' language. After the Soviet Union's victory in World War II, the situation in the Balkans radically changed. Socialist states emerged in that area, states which did not want to hear anything about the Balkans being a "powder keg," even if the imperialist forces in the United States and Western Europe wish this to this very day. We can cite several examples of this: for example, the Greek-American negotiations on U.S. bases in this sovereign Mediterranean state. In the tense Athens atmosphere, the fate of the first four U.S. bases in Greece has already been discussed in several rounds. Another example is Yugoslavia. The American naval ships of the 6th Mediterranean Fleet are constantly foisting themselves for a "courtesy" call to the Adriatic ports -- Split, Dubrovnik, Rijeka, and others. Their true concern is to inspect the "terrain," to study the range of American missiles from Italy, and make use of the current economic problems of the country, the people of which are fighting for a way out of the crisis and for economic stabilization. As can be seen, American diplomacy is currently not using white gloves in its negotiations.

It is, therefore, no coincidence that the visits made by Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR'S Council of Ministers, to Greece and Yugoslavia during the last 2 months have evoked great attention in the world. The commentaries of the bourgeois American and West European press stressed, with a certain deal of nervousness, that the visit to Greece had taken place at the time of the Greek-American negotiations on the dissolution of bases in the country under the Olympus hill. As regards Yugoslavia, they did not omit noticing, and pointing out, that the visit had taken place at a time when the working people of the country are straining to stabilize the economy -- since the Soviet Union holds first place among the SFRY'S economic partners and this year alone the goods exchange is to amount to R7 billion. But economic relations were also discussed during Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Greece.

One of the important items negotiated by the Soviet Government chairman in the two countries was the current international situation, particularly in the Balkans and the Mediterranean region, where the waters are being muddied, particularly by the United States with its 6th Fleet which it is using to threaten all progressive and democratic countries. Both the Greek and the Yugoslav Governments have already spoken in favor of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, so that this peninsula will never again be the "powder keg" it used to be. A similar attitude is taken by Bulgaria and Romania, and this issue will possibly also be discussed at a summit conference of the Balkan states which could possibly take place.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates this initiative of all countries in the Balkans, which could serve as an example also for other parts of Europe. In view of the geographical positions of the Soviet Union, Greece, and Yugoslavia, the negotiations agenda also included the issue of the tense situation in the Aegean and East Mediterranean region, as well as the settling of the Cyprus question on the basis of independence and territorial integrity; and all sides spoke in favor of settling the situation in the Middle East by setting up an independent state for the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union has already spoken on several occasions in favor of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The appeals were no coincidence -- the USSR is aware that the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and against other states are creating a dangerous instability in the vicinity of the USSR's southern borders. Apart from this, the USSR understands that the peoples in the Balkans favor peace, an orderly and creative coexistence, and security, and that they want to acquire certainty and guarantees against the adventurous U.S. policy. And this goal can be achieved in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

REAGAN CONFIRMS AID TO CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIMES

LD281200 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 28 Apr 83

[By CETEKA correspondent]

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- In his address to a joint session of Congress last night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said the U.S. would continue intensively helping reactionary regimes in Central America.

He claimed that problems in Central America affect the security of the whole of America, and above all the United States itself. He said that "democratization" is gradually appearing in El Salvador though there still existed certain problems concerning human rights.

The President, however, strongly attacked patriotic forces in El Salvador, and particularly the revolutionary government in Nicaragua which is, he said, together with Cuba, striving to "destabilize" the situation in Central America and "jeopardizes" neighbouring states such as Honduras and Costa Rica.

He summed up future U.S. policies in Central America into four points -- support in ensuring "democratic reforms", economic aid, "aid in ensuring the security" of friendly and "jeopardized" countries in the region and support for a "political solution" of the situation.

American commentators agreed that the speech has brought nothing new. The President only confirmed that his government intends to support with particularly generous sums and deliveries of military material of all kinds the reactionary regimes, especially in El Salvador.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE WORKERS -- According to Bozena Vejmolova, employee of the spinning mill in Nejdk, West Bohemia, her factory employs 95 Vietnamese women. Two collectives made up of Vietnamese workers are competing for the title Brigade of Socialist Labor. [Prague RUD. PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 83 p 4 AU]

HONECKER 'DOES NOT FEEL ABLE' TO VISIT FRG

LD281946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- It has become known that Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR met today with Herbert Haerber, member of the SED Central Committee and both sides discussed a number of bilateral issues. During their meeting Haerber informed Braeutigam that due to the current situation in bilateral relations caused by the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State does not feel able to visit the FRG in accordance with the invitation of the federal chancellor.

HONECKER DISCUSSES USSR VISIT WITH ENVOY

LD271548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received P.A. Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR. During the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, they discussed questions connected with the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker.

REPLY TO APPEAL OF NONALIGNED TO CSCE

AU281117 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Letter in reply to appeal of neutral and nonaligned states on the occasion of the resumption of the Madrid meeting by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the heads of state and government of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, San Marino, Sweden, and Yugoslavia]

[Text] I have received your message with interest and great attention. It vividly reflects the active role of your country in preserving the process of detente.

The GDR shares your concern over the present situation at the Madrid meeting and the fate of the CSCE process in general. As you know the GDR has made a not inconsiderable contribution to bringing about the European treaty system and the CSCE. The Final Act of Helsinki and the multilateral process initiated with it have been and will remain for the GDR indispensable elements of the European policy of detente. In this spirit it has worked at the Madrid meeting for a meaningful and balanced final document, including a mandate for convening a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe and it will continue to do so in future.

We are also convinced that such a result of the Madrid meeting would strengthen the viability and attraction of the Helsinki Final Act as a code of peaceful coexistence and a long-term program for shaping relations between the participating states. I agree with you that the success of the Madrid meeting must now be decided. Proceeding from the responsibility which such a decision contains, the GDR is prepared to conclude the work on the basis of the draft recently submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states in Madrid.

it resolutely opposes any intention to make agreement to the present draft of the concluding document dependent on the acceptance of additional demands which have proved unacceptable for a long time.

I may assure you that the GDR -- as in the past -- will do everything it can to ensure that the Madrid meeting is concluded as early as possible with results corresponding to the expectations of the peoples of the European Continent and thus to the Final Act signed by us.

TV REPORTS DKP STATEMENT ON FRG POLICY

DW270923 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] In a statement issued by his party, DKP Deputy Chairman Hermann Gautier has rejected the provocative attacks by the CSU against the contractual relations with the GDR. The statement says that the desire of the agitators around Strauss, Stoiber, and Wiesheu for a change in relations with the GDR is based on the dangerous intention to move from detente policy to a dangerous course of confrontation so as to replace peaceful coexistence with mobilization for cold war. The CSU's so-called six-point program for policy on Germany is directed against agreements under international law concluded between the two German states, the statement says. According to the statement, the CSU's nationalist claims to power can only harm the Federal Republic and its citizens.

Hermann Gautier stressed that the relations between the two German states are very important for guaranteeing peace in Europe and the world. Anyone seeking to proceed toward confrontation in this respect -- as the CSU leaders are -- is acting against peace. The DKP expressly warns against this antinational policy because the course of confrontation toward the GDR would affect millions of FRG citizens and millions of transit travelers to West Berlin who have derived great advantages from the treaties of the seventies. At the same time, the DKP welcomes the GDR's readiness to unerringly work for the observance of the treaties and to defend the advantages of detente policy in the interests of peace and good neighborliness.

What the Federal Republic and its citizens need, the statement says in conclusion, is for peace to be created with constantly fewer weapons. For this reason it is also necessary to reject most vigorously the anticommunist campaign of lies against the GDR and to intensify the struggle against NATO's planned deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic.

OVARI ON MODERN MARXISM, PROBLEMS, TASKS

LD281103 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A memorial session is being held at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences today on the occasion of the centenary of Marx's death. The first speaker at the scientific memorial session was Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Here are some excerpts from his speech:

[Begin recording] The Marxist conception of the synthesis of theory and practice helps not only in judging the past but it is also indispensable in judging the theoretical debates of today. Today, no doubt because of the complexity and large number of new questions, there are lively debates on important sociological issues. In more than one case, views also appear which contradict each other. Some of these views are not rooted in the realities of society but are the products of abstract speculations.

In other respects, incomprehension or even suspicion, too, of the theoretical formulation of the new demands stemming from practice is noticeable. Comrade Janos Kadar at the last session of the Central Committee recalled such debates over the last 25 years about, for example, the abolition of the (?compulsory) produce delivery, the household private plot production, the reform of the economic mechanism, or today, on judging the ancillary economic activities.

The establishment and the maintenance of the harmony between theory and practice, the critical absorption of new discoveries which stem from reality as well as reflect it, the theoretical generalization of practical experiences, the casting away of views which are obsolete or which have been proven incorrect in practice, are especially important tasks for the communist and workers' parties. This is true not only in the revolution period but in the entire period of the history of building socialism.

The MSZMP believes that confronting its policy with practice is an endless task. This is also what happened at the April session of the Central Committee. The resolution passed then emphasized the importance of critically and self-critically analyzing our work at all times and of continuously exposing the weaknesses in direction and execution. The resolution also emphasized the importance of the fact that our party organs if necessary, should modify their previous decisions according to requirements.

The maintenance and further development of our achievements sets higher requirements than before for both social science research and for the whole ideological activity of the party. Scientific research, theoretical work, and the practice of building socialism equally demand that we adapt quickly and flexibly more difficult and more complicated conditions, that we draw theory and propaganda closer together, that we ideologically process new phenomena, new questions. The improvement of theoretical work is also demanded by the increasing ideological and political struggle between the two world systems — socialism and capitalism.

The opponents and enemies of our movement take advantage of the weaknesses of our movement, the difficulties accompanying progress and our mistakes, failures and self-criticism as well. This makes the situation more complicated. They use a peculiar measure: They easily forget the bloody shadows of even recent history in their own system, while, on the other hand, they keep the protracted sufferings of the socialist system regularly on the agenda. They do not stop repeating the childhood diseases of the earlier phase of socialism to distract attention from the present incurable illness of the capitalist system.

They speak about the crisis in the socialist system to make people forget the unsolvable internal contradictions of today's capitalism. They regularly recall serious mistakes, even crimes committed by certain leaders of our movement some decades ago to divert attention from today's crimes of the capitalist system. All this cannot prevent us from continuing on our chosen path, knowing also that further strengthening the socialist traits of our system is the path to solving our present problems and to correcting our mistakes. [end recording]

Marxism on present Hungarian society -- again here is Miklos Ovari:

[Begin recording] Changes in social structure determine the development of political and power relations. It is not simply the case that the power of the exploiting classes is replaced by the power of the great majority, that is the working classes, or bourgeois democracy by socialist democracy. The practice of the socialist countries testifies that the general public interest flowing from public ownership does not negate the particular interests of individuals and different social groups. Research on these particular interests, on the development of social mechanisms which take into account these particular interests along with the determining role of the general public interests, too, are important research tasks and are daily practical tasks as well. We must also not forget that ideas cannot be separated from and cannot conflict with real interest relations. I quote Marx again: The deal always fails if it differs from interest. For this reason social progress can be helped only by those ideas which are in harmony with concrete interest relations of society. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL APPOINTED

AU270957 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 83 p 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Gyula Fonyo deputy chairman of the Council Affairs Bureau of the Council of Ministers. Dr Gyula Fonyo had worked previously as head of a major department of the Council Affairs Bureau. His predecessor, Dr Miklos Raft, has been appointed head of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

CSEMI RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD281941 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- Today Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, undersecretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Defense, returned from the Bucharest session of the Warsaw Treaty Military Council.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING

LD290331 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The MSZMP delegation, headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Karoly Nemeth, which took part in the working meeting of CEMA member states' Central Committee secretaries and CEMA representatives, has returned home from Moscow. Among the members of the delegation were Jozef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Hungary's permanent CEMA representative; Matyas Szuros, the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department chief; and Laszlo Ballai, Economic Policy Department chief. Karoly Nemeth was received by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SEJM APPROVES ECONOMIC RESOLUTION ON 3-YEAR PLAN

Obodowski Speaks at Session

LD282347 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1805 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Speech by Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski at 28 April meeting of the Polish Sejm -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I will permit myself, may it please the Sejm to express the view that the draft resolution presented today can only formally bear the name of a government submission. In reality, it is the fruit of the labor of all of us and an outstanding expression of the socialization of the planning process. The discussion on the draft of the 3-Year Plan and on the [words indistinct] programs for counteracting inflation and for economies has evoked a different response. The content of the drafts have been discussed by Western broadcasting stations, especially Polish-language ones. These stations have unleashed a hard-hitting campaign meant to show that the plan will not solve our problems, that it is unrealistic, and that it violates the principles of economic reform. This campaign does not surprise us. We know that every measure of ours that can achieve progress is attacked by subversive propaganda; however, it must be said with regret that in some publications appearing in Poland there have also appeared erroneous judgments regarding the plan and economic reform. Not wanting to question the undoubtedly good intentions that motivated the authors of these publications, I think it is imperative to explain the essence of the problem.

I want to stress that there is full unanimity in the government that the plan defines the aims, tasks, and problems which must be resolved by the socialist economic and social system. At the same time, the possibility of implementing the plan's goals depends to an enormous extent on the quality of functioning of the economic and financial system. In accordance with this, we stress constantly that there is no retreat from the reform and its mechanism. The new operation principles of the banking and credit systems and the prices policy, the independence and self-management of enterprises are to contribute to a more effective realization of national socioeconomic goals. Western reactionary circles and domestic political opponents intended that the reform would lead to a transformation of the socialist economy into an anarchical-syndicalist one and ultimately into a capitalist economy. We, of course, do not intend to fulfill these expectations. On the contrary, we are introducing the reform in order to make Poland's socialist economy more effective. All detailed solutions are to support this goal, particularly the assistance to planned economy by modern economic and financial mechanisms.

As citizen deputies have rightly pointed out during the discussion on the draft plan, the introduction of the economic reform is an ongoing process. It is a long-term process and is implemented under exceptionally difficult and even unfavorable conditions. Thus far, the introduction of the reform has taught us many lessons which we intend to use. A week ago the government report was published on the introduction and results of the economic reform in 1982.

I would like to draw the attention of the citizen deputies to a number of conclusions contained in the report concerning necessary changes, including detailed corrections of some bills which form the legal basis of the reform. Accordingly, by the end of June the government will submit to the house draft solutions in this respect. In the bill on planning, the house has authorized the government to allocate some basic -- and in short supply -- raw materials until the end of 1983.

The government intends to apply to the house for an extension of this right until the end of 1985. The government will also propose to retain temporary currency restrictions which are indispensable in view of our payment situation due to the restrictions imposed on us by the U.S. Government and by some other capitalist states dependent upon the United States.

On the other hand we envisage the maintenance of currency accounts by export enterprises, and even enlarging these accounts. Currency tenders will also be used on a larger scale. In the bill on financial management of state enterprises there is a principle that in the years 1982-83 depreciation costs have been shared between the enterprises and the state. In connection with a reassessment of fixed assets, the government intends to submit a proposal to maintain the principle of depreciation for the next few years for two reasons: first, in order to counteract inflation by implementing the policy of tight money; second, to create a self-perpetrating change in the production structure by maintaining the existing depreciation structure that is based on a reassessment of the fixed assets of an enterprise. Similarly we intend to submit a proposal to extend the principle of paying part of the enterprises' technical and economic progress fund into the central technical and economic progress fund as was done this year. The aim of this is to maintain central financing of significant social research programs. The financing of these programs is not possible by individual enterprises. These and similar changes are aimed at consolidating the effectiveness of the reform's operation. They result mainly from current and predicted difficulties and absolutely do not aim at rebuilding the formal, administrative principles of managing the economy.

Of course, there are and may be differences of opinion as to the justifiability or effectiveness of individual solutions. We will be discussing them, taking account of the opinion of the Economic Reform Commission and the Economic Consultative Council. This is all the more important since a series of mechanisms are being introduced, in conditions of acute shortages and disproportions, but we will thus gain experience.

May it please the Sejm, it is worth asking oneself what the 3-year plan in its final form is, what distinguishes it. Above all, it must be stressed that this is a plan in which targets and tasks suited to our capabilities have been assumed. These capabilities, of course, do not measure up to the needs. The aspirations and needs considerably outstrip the broadly-understood capabilities of our economy.

Hence the choice of targets we want to achieve was so difficult. Hence the great significance of the opinions of the working class, of farmers, and of the intelligentsia. They promoted a more profound justification of individual solutions and recommendations. The goals and tasks formulated in the plan will not be easy to implement. The plan is difficult. It demands the [word indistinct] release of the still considerable potential capabilities inherent in our economy. Society's need in day-to-day living is the most rapid possible transfer of what is potential today into what can actually be utilized tomorrow. We should remember here that the plan's implementation first requires the achievement of a 10 to 12 percent increase in social labor productivity, including an 18 to 20 per cent increase in labor productivity in industry; second, the greatest cutback in our entire postwar history in the use of materials, raw materials, fuels and power; third, an end to the process of the country's indebtedness and a permanent positive balance in turnover with the countries of the second and then the first payments areas, fourth, the achievement of an increase in production, including, in particular, production for the market and for export, in conditions, practically speaking, of an unchanged level of investment outlays; fifth, progress in making the feeding of our society independent of imports from the dollar zone and particularly, as a qualitative step forward, in rebuilding the domestic grain and fodder base and in cutting the losses in plant production; sixth, essential social

protection and also an improvement in the housing construction situation and payments for education, science, and culture. We must meet the requirements presented.

This is an essential condition today for preventing a fall in the standard of living of the population and, in the future, for creating bases for its rise, for attaining living conditions worthy of both the ideals and reasons of the socialist system.

Our economy is with great effort coming out from the bottom of the crisis. Nevertheless, at every step we can still see its effects with the naked eye. Time is needed to eliminate many of them. It is worth emphasizing, however, that we are making a start in creating better conditions than those of a year ago since favorable trends in production and foreign turnover have been holding up for a few months now. We must, however, bear in mind that the national income obtained in 1982 was 25 percent lower than the income in 1978. As a result of this, our ability to meet social needs decreased substantially, something that not everyone always remembers. The main cause of this is the sudden shortening of working time, poor use of the working day because of defective organization and irregular material supplies and consequently a drop in work productivity on whose standard the level of wages and possibilities of wage rises depend — something that I have repeated on many occasions but it never seems to be enough.

In 1982, the size of material production per employee was 23 percent lower than in 1978. The possibility of an increase in the level of real wages thus depends on a rise in work productivity. This is the central issue of the plan. It is also on the work productivity that the value of the zloty depends. Money is not an autonomous good and its purchasing power is a result of national work efficiency. In the next few years we shall have to work in conditions of a serious imbalance in key areas, especially in the balance of payments with capitalist countries. The situation existing in reality does not permit one to expect an immediate, clear improvement of the situation. We must work for this, wait for this. We possess, however, important trump cards which, if correctly used, will be conducive to a faster achievement of our aims. After all, we have at our disposal numerous experienced, qualified personnel in industry, in the entire economy. We have modern production assets in a number of industrial branches and sectors. This is why technological and organizational progress is and should be our valuable trump card. It must accompany all activities in every sector of the economy, otherwise the gap between the standard of technology and the quality of goods produced by us, and the standard of technology and goods of other economically developed countries in the world will broaden. We shall also be unable to attain the planned effectiveness of management and appropriate competitiveness on foreign markets.

I have spoken about internal factors; I would now like to emphasize the meaning of the most important external factor — that is, fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other CEMA members. Thanks only to the Soviet Union's aid we were able to overcome numerous difficulties in supply and technology in the economy, to reverse downward trends in production, and to start the economy moving from the trough of the crisis. We can still rely on continued all-round support by the Soviet Union, which is a factor of great importance for the stability and implementation of our plan.

Citizen Deputies, in submitting the 3-year plan the government also wishes to show how it intends to ensure its implementation. The following programs serve the objectives counteracting inflation and saving, which will be enriched by very useful discussions, particularly with workers, and by the conclusions derived from this.

In the Sejm discussion on the draft plan, among other things the reproach has been voiced that it is of an inflationary character. The government believes that the plan must be primarily a realistic one, taking into consideration past events, particularly the results of the social agreements concluded, of Sejm decisions concerning social benefits and privileges, and also of earlier decisions concerning wage increases. On the other hand we must also take into consideration in the plan realistic possibilities for production growth. This does not mean that we want to reconcile ourselves to inflation; on the contrary, we believe that it is possible for inflation to decrease gradually and painlessly to an acceptable level.

It is necessary to first remove the causes of inflation. However, this will demand the Sejm's acceptance of the government's measures and consistent action by the government, by the entire state administration, by economic organizations, management, self-managements, and workers, and by the entire society. The anti-inflation and saving programs were examined at the joint meeting of the PZPR Politburo and the Government Presidium, and were approved in their general outlines; the Council of Ministers approved the framework for their implementation. Detailed solutions will be specified and developed in their practical implementation.

I would like to inform the Sejm with satisfaction that an appropriate positive social climate is being created in work enterprises regarding the implementation of the programs, resulting [word indistinct] from the deep conviction of the vital necessity and inevitability of the proposed measures. I can report with particular satisfaction that we can observe many cases of involvement in the implementation of these programs by many work forces. The working class, the technical intelligentsia is showing great inventiveness and initiative in this matter.

After the resolution passed by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee, there has been a revitalization of the rural areas in social production; farmers are proposing many projects aimed at improving the organization of services, goods turnover, and supply. On behalf of the government I would like to express thanks for these exceptionally valuable initiatives, confirming great maturity and understanding of the needs of the country and the nation by the Polish working class, farmers, and other professional groups in our society.

I must point out, however, that some enterprises have declared general, verbal support for the programs. There will be no bread from this kind of support. There are also plants in which demands are made for an increase in all types of investment and further financial concessions; they want to combat the crisis by trying to (?transfer) its burden onto other shoulders. Economies are being asked for from other people but not oneself. Attempts by enterprises to ask for rights and privileges for themselves, but obligations for the government, are absolutely contradictory not only to the bases of the plan and both programs but also to the principles of the economic reform. The proposals contained in the programs for counteracting inflation and for austerity aim above all at increasing production and lowering costs, and as a result to check the increase in prices. The commissioning of additional production for market needs should follow; some inactive industrial capacities will be earmarked, with this in view, for small-scale production, and credit facilities and tax concessions are being created for it. Various measures will be taken against bad management, extravagance, ineffective activity in the economy, and, particularly, irrational use of labor resources, materials, and raw materials.

As I have already mentioned, we will be applying the principle of difficult money. Enterprises will not be able to derive unjustified advantages from price increases or from a deterioration in the quality of goods; they will not derive advantages from easy credit.

In accordance with the stance of the Sejm commissions, the government will also gradually reduce and eliminate subsidies for economic activity, aiming at complete self-sufficiency in enterprises, except where there is a general social justification. With this end in mind, we will soon be presenting for debate by the esteemed Sejm a draft law to revitalize failing state enterprises. This will be an important instrument in the fight against poor management in our country. Our fundamental goal is to defend the living standard of the public. That is why one important element in the programs to combat inflation involves what the public regard as justly spreading of the effects of the crisis. Consequently, the government envisages a universal taxation on high incomes and we intend to present proposals to the Sejm to amend the law on equalizing tax, on farm taxes, and on taxation of the nonagricultural socialized economy. The proposals regarding the equalizing tax set a threshold for the taxation of incomes at a level approximately double the average wage in the socialized economy, namely, about 225,000 monthly, but excluding remuneration acquired through work on free Saturdays. The initially mild progressive burden will become harsh only at a level many times the average wage. The remaining taxation proposals, which will also be subjected to public opinion polls and consultation, will also seek to set a sensible level of taxation so as not to hinder productive activity and to ensure that the tax burden only weighs very heavily on very high incomes.

For many years now -- permit me to make this digression here -- taxation has been viewed as a kind of fine in Poland. I would like to point out that, as in other countries on this globe, it should be a normal civic duty. We also intend to permit a certain increase in the price of articles which today. I stress, in conditions of the crisis, are deemed luxury goods, while aiming at the greatest possible stabilization of the price of basic and standard articles. We envisage (an increase) in budget outlay and a further cutback in the expenditure of the state administration. At the same time we intend to limit the growth in full-time posts in the economic administration as well as in the administration of the nonproductive sphere. The imperative of the moment is universal thrift. The government proposes that we all adopt the principle of not making any decisions that add to the state budget without a simultaneous decision to ensure at least an equal growth in budgetary income.

May it please the Sejm, we are still going through a crisis. Things are hard. The government does not have the slightest intention of displaying cheap optimism. However, only people with ill will can fail to observe that the situation is beginning to change gradually for the better. Not just the economic statistics but daily life testify to the fact that after a period of an increasingly deteriorating situation, movement in the right-direction has started once again. Production is growing, work productivity is greater, we are slowly doing away with rationing, and work in agriculture is proceeding better. The implementation of the 3-year plan should consolidate these positive trends and accelerate the overcoming of the crisis. Our plan also has a very important international aspect which must be noted. It represents an attempt to regain our country's place in the socialist community, which was lost as a result of the crisis of the past 3 years, and a return to the tightening of the processes of socialist integration.

We are beginning a new period in our economy, a period of development once again based on a longer horizon. The economy is slowly regaining rhythm. In this sense the plan also constitutes our reply to Reagan's sanctions, to policies hostile to the interests of our nation. It will prove the futility of the attempts by imperialist forces to deflect our country from the socialist path of development. The 3-year plan, the ways in which it has been elaborated and will be implemented are an expression of socialist renewal through a return to the authentic values of socialism cleansed of the errors and distortions of the past decade. The implementation of the 3-year plan is thus yet another battle for the future of socialist Poland.

This is why we are of the opinion that the draft national socioeconomic plan for the years 1983-1985 submitted to the house lays down the right direction for our activities.

With the authorization of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Government of the PPR I have the honor to request the Sejm to see fit to approve the plan. Thank you. [applause]

PAP Summarizes Jablonski's Speech

LD282331 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 28 Apr 83

["Henryk Jablonski's Sejm Address (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 28 Apr -- Both the organs of authority and state administration of various levels of economic institutions, managements of enterprises and social organizations representing the interests of the working world must be engaged in the creation of working conditions compatible with the ideological principles. All the above-mentioned must keep in mind the socialist, humanist character of our socio-political system, while striving to harmonize the common and individual interests.

In 1982 a total of 223,000 work accidents, including [figure indistinct] deaths, were recorded in all sectors of socialized economy. It is necessary to follow the binding directions that good management and thriftiness cannot mean deterioration of labour conditions. There is need for common awareness that occupational safety and health depend not only on the attitude of the management or on good organization on work, but on appropriate concern of workers themselves.

All intentions of the state authorities in this sphere -- even if most favourable for workers -- must find wide support in the active participation of those directly involved. Hence, there is need for social work inspection understood not as an element of supervision over the observance of the law but as an element of initiative and inspiration in the field of continuing, ever consolidating humanization of work.

The drafted law creates legal grounds for genuine fulfilment of trade unions' role as defenders [word indistinct] rights and interests of all [words indistinct] those affiliated in trade unions and those outside their organizational structures -- as envisaged in the Law on Trade Unions.

The law on social work inspection will thus become, beside the laws on worker self-management and trade unions, an important element in the process of strengthening socialist democracy, in widening the direct participation of the working people in shaping up positive economic and social transformations in the country.

As compared with former regulations, the draft law considerably expands the rights of social inspection, which is to exercise control over the total observance of labour law regulations, collective employment contract and regulations on compensation payments for accidents at work.

The concept of labour protection based on social initiatives and activity, implemented from the very beginning of People's Poland, has fully proved right. We want to enrich it at present, support [word indistinct] the activity of state bodies and, at the same time, grant greater rights to those who are natural advocates of interests of the working people.

Social inspection of labour led by trade unions will help the latter take deeper root and will make it easier for them to perform their statutory functions. We can also expect that, having broad rights, the inspection will contribute to a more effective use of the economic reform through its order-introducing and control actions and through a regular influence on improving work organization and increasing its safety.

Reports on Economic Plan Resolution

LD282158 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 28 Apr 83

[text] Warsaw 28 April — At its meeting today, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic passed a resolution which states that restoration of efficient functioning of the national economy, an indispensable condition of raising the material and cultural standard of living of the Poles and securing Poland an adequate position in the international division of labour, requires that methods of economic management and control be perfected and all forces, means and creative potential of the entire society be mobilized to implement the targets of the three-year economic plan.

We are at the start of a long and difficult road, leading to the reconstruction of the economic strength of Poland and the standard of living of her citizens, the resolutions says. Barriers in this road must be consistently eliminated [word indistinct] the patriotic forces of the Polish nation must be united. We should not back down in the face of sacrifices.

In the name of implementation of these goals we must critically appraise our work. We should castigate light-heartedness and focusing attention on one's narrow interests to the detriment of the public weal. Proper rank must be restored to good and hard work, which should be rewarded with better pay. We must take up fundamental work as a nation, whose shape has been outlined by the national socio-economic plan.

The targets and assumptions of social and economic policies contained in the plan reflect the basic conditions of Poland's domestic situation and the international situation. Among the factors making economic development difficult in the 1983-1985 period, the basic ones include:

The burden of foreign debt repayments on the national income. Repayments have been made particularly difficult by the severe crisis trends prevailing in the world capitalist economy.

The possibility to widen economic cooperation with the other CMEA countries is seen as the basic propitious factor.

Recognized as the principal aims of the socio-economic policies in 1983-1985 are:

- ensuring the nation's diet given a reduced dependence on imports of foodstuffs, especially grain,
- fullest possible satisfaction of housing needs,
- improvement of supplies of indispensable industrial consumer goods of daily use,
- shielding the poorer groups of population against the effects of crisis.

These goals should be implemented along with the restoration of economic equilibrium in the economy.

Within the long-term programme of feeding the nation, it is necessary, up to (?1986) to raise the overall level of production of means for agriculture and the food economy by at least 20 per cent compared with 1982. Supplies of 175,000 tractors to agriculture must be ensured between 1983 and 1985. The system of prices and taxes should guarantee lasting (?profitability) of agriculture and food economy in 1985. Among other things, it is necessary by 1985 to [word indistinct] the level of grain purchase up to at least 5 million tonnes, preserve the to date rations of meat and meat products, improve market supplies of food, especially of milk and dairy products, vegetables and fruit.

As regards housing building, the resolution calls for construction between 1983 and 1985 of about 530-590 thousand apartments and reduction of density of settlement to 1.6 persons per one room.

To arrest inflation and restore market equilibrium, the resolution proposes to:

-- increase between 1983 and 1985 supplies of marketables and services by 24 percent, calculated in fixed prices.

-- exploit possibilities to start production of marketables using facilities of plants with a different production profile.

The implementation of tasks should be accompanied by efforts to adjust demand to fit the actual possibility of supplying the market with commodities and services, among other things, through retaining the growth of nominal (?income of) the population within 45-50 per cent over the three-year period, acquisition, within a period of three years, of about 145 billion zlotys in savings of budgetary expenditure, active application of [word indistinct] of financial and credit policies to stimulate various forms of savings and rationalisation of expenditure, introduction of indispensable price [word indistinct] by an average of 11-13 percent a year between 1983 and 1985, and perfection of the system of taxes levied on the population.

The estimated generated national income may grow between 1983 and 1985 by a total of 10-12 per cent.

The lowering of material-intensiveness in industry at a rate of 1.9-2.2 per cent a year and power-intensiveness in industrial production averaging 2.5-3.0 per cent a year, raising social labour productivity with regard to material production averaging 4.1 per cent a year including that applying to industry by 6.4 per cent is recognized as the principal task conditioning improvement of the effectiveness of management.

Changes in the structure of the economy and industrial production will be initiated.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU281202 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Government Has Examined the Country's Socioeconomic Problems"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met on 25 April, the Government Press Office reports.

The government examined the country's socioeconomic problems against the background of the economic results achieved during the first quarter of this year. This assessment has been used to draw up proposals for the state and economic administration for the second quarter and for the ensuing months. These proposals are aimed at encouraging and strengthening positive trends in the economy and at the same time curbing negative phenomena.

The results for the first quarter show that industrial production has risen, construction has been boosted and agricultural work has been successful. Exports and imports have grown. Market stocks of food are improving. These trends confirm the correctness of the assumptions the government adopted when working out the plan for emerging from the crisis. Economic reform is having a positive influence, encouraging progress, and it also encourages the seeking of better ways to utilize production potential and gradually overcome the still numerous shortcomings that exist.

While forming tasks for the coming months, the Council of Ministers recognized that it is still necessary to place extra emphasis on the production of market goods and firmly make sure that producers fulfill the plans that have been agreed on.

Wages and Prices

Controlling wages policy is important among the activities aimed at stabilizing the market. The incomes of those employed in the socialized economy must be strictly connected with productivity and work quality. The president of the National Polish Bank has been asked to apply sharper criteria when granting credits to socialized and unsocialized economic units. Controlling investments is still important. The Council of Ministers has obligated ministers, especially the minister of finance, and voivodas, to curb expenditure on administration.

The material which was placed before the Council of Ministers conforms with the assumptions of the draft 3-year national socioeconomic plan for the years 1983-85. The draft development plan also incorporates the recommendations of the Government Presidium, which gave preliminary approval to the amended and improved draft program during its 28 March session.

Presenting the main theses of the program, the minister of agriculture and the food economy stressed that the strategic goal of agricultural development is to achieve self-sufficiency, in other words to meet the country's food needs up to 1990 to a high degree and to balance out the foreign trade of agricultural and food items.

The Council of Ministers adopted the agriculture and food economy development program up to 1990 and ruled that it should be placed before the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Healing Enterprises

The Council of Ministers approved a draft law on healing state enterprises and on the procedure to be followed in case of insolvency. The draft law which was adopted supplements the legal principles behind the functioning of the new economic system. The purpose of the projected law is to make it possible for those enterprises not utilizing the principles of self-financing to improve their economic management, and in the case of insolvency being declared, to protect the interests of the workforce and the state. The draft law will be presented to the Marshal of the Sejm.

New Resolutions and Instructions

Next, the Council of Ministers adopted several new directives and resolutions.

It adopted a resolution involving a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages and light beer in all shops and catering establishments from 30 April to 3 May inclusive.

A directive was also adopted concerning some principles behind the financial activity of colleges. The directive controls the entire scope of this financial activity, including cooperation between colleges and socialized economy units. The directive takes into account the principles of self-management by educational institutions resulting from the law on higher education and contains system solutions which are part of economic reform. It simplifies the method of giving subsidies to schools by introducing one single subsidy whose value depends on the period tasks carried out by the school and contained in the national socioeconomic and central annual plans.

A further directive controls the minister of culture and art's scope and methods of action.

A directive was adopted which changes the way of implementing the decree on the social security of members of agricultural production cooperatives and agricultural circle cooperatives, and their families.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN FIRST QUARTER REPORTED

LD271555 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 April -- "Poland will consistently develop a multi-plane cooperation with the Socialist countries, aiming at a much deeper integration than so far," said a report on the Polish Government's work in the first quarter of 1983 published today.

"The work on updating an overall programme of cooperation with the developing countries, including all spheres of contacts, was started. The government determined the principles of rescheduling Poland's hard currency debts," said the report.

The issues pertaining to national economy and to overcoming the crisis formed the main sphere of the government's interest and work during the first quarter of this year.

The government was occupied with improving the economic reform and it evaluated the course and effects of the first year of economic reform. The "Report on the Implementation and Effects of the Economic Reform in 1982" was put forth in the Polish Sejm after including opinions and proposals made at a government meeting.

A preliminary programme was prepared to develop the fuel and energy complex up to the year 2000. The Government Presidium took decisions on the use of electronics in economy and on intensification of production in the light industry. Assumptions for the modernization of the mineral fertilizer industry were worked out. The government also evaluated the functioning of Polonian firms and their envisaged development till the year 1985.

A programme to develop farming and food economy by 1990 was prepared to create conditions to reach self-sufficiency in food. At the same time a timetable was adopted for implementation of the decisions made by a joint plenum of the PUWP'S and the United Peasant Party's Central Committees. The draft programme to develop farming and food economy will be submitted to the Polish Sejm (parliament) after it is adopted by the Council of Ministers.

The government took up a number of moves aimed to ease difficulties on the consumer market. The foodstuffs market, except for meat and fish, has slightly improved.

Actions aimed against black market profiteering were continued under the supervision of the main commission for fight against profiteering.

A detailed timetable of actions for 1983 including tasks calculated to improve effectiveness and quality in the building industry was prepared on the basis of the programme to develop the housing construction by 1990.

A programme of environmental protection was laid down for the years 1983-85, and its lines were drawn up to 1990.

The government took steps in favour of the working class. It determined the range and mode of consultations with the trade unions in 1983. Government representatives held meetings with worker crews. They were put under the obligation to set up contacts with factory-level trade union organizations. All in all, ministers took part in 345 meetings with worker crews and communities.

The first on the "Report on Adjusting the Occupational Safety and Health System to the Principles of Economic Reform" was completed.

The government socio-political committee examined a report on the preparations for recreation of the working people and their families during holiday leave this year.

The government reviewed the "Report on Poland's Demographic Situation in 1981".

The government socio-political committee affirmed that state subsidies should be ensured for high-level artistic undertakings as well as important social initiatives serving the consolidation of cultural achievements.

A "Report on Polish Science" was prepared and submitted for consultations and arrangements.

Work is under way on a draft law on physical culture. A working version of the complex programme to promote physical culture by 1990 was prepared. The government socio-political committee got acquainted with the state of preparations for the Olympic Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles in 1984.

In the first quarter of this year 19 desiderata, 4 opinions, and 22 interpellations and 6 questions were submitted to the government by the Sejm (parliament) committees and deputies. A spokesman for Sejm affairs was created. The Council of Ministers [words indistinct]

MATERIALS ON POSSIBLE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

TV Warns of 'Unrealistic Dreams'

LD281911 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Lech Walesa invited Western journalists and assured them that he does not want to incite political struggles in Poland. He only has accord in mind. Bujak and other conspirators urge their compatriots to go into the streets but stress the demonstrations which they are planning will be strictly peaceful. The Solidarity leadership is always waving the olive branch at public opinion, but among themselves they are devising plans to change the system through a general strike, and refer to the use of violence [targanie za szczyke].

In the conspiratorial apartment of the already arrested leader of the Lower Silesian conspirator, Pinior, a document, for internal use, was found. It explains to the supporters of the conspirators the political reasons for inciting unrest in the streets. In the opinion of the underground politicians, the Soviet Union is getting weaker all the time and the United States will lay claims to Poland and will exploit its superiority to tear Poland away from the Eastern bloc.

In the conclusion of this political instruction we read: Through a display of force, we will be able to torpedo the political processes and force an amnesty. Then, reinforced, we will go over to a determined offensive. The disruption of the Yalta-Potsdam division of Europe, carried out according to Stalin's plans, is certain. It depends on us whether Poland will be the beginning of this process and whether we will be the first to benefit from it.

Anticipation that the Soviet state will completely weaken at any moment was expressed 60 or 65 years ago. Two generations of anticommunists, counting on this weakening, have in the meantime departed for the next world and into oblivion. Should, however, the unrealistic dreams of Pinior and his colleagues materialize by some miracle, and should the Yalta-Potsdam European order, which guarantees Poland's western and northern borders, collapse, it would be interesting to see if and how Mr Pinior would rule his Wroclaw region since Wroclaw would once more be called Breslau.

Glemp Calls for Caution, Peace

AU281116 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 25 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Edmund Frackowiak report: "St Wojciech's Day Celebrations in Gniezno; the Primate of Poland Appeals for Caution"]

[Excerpts] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, arrived in Gniezno on Thursday, 21 April, and celebrated the morning mass.

After the mass on Sunday 24 April, the Polish primate and his bishops and cardinals crossed over to the primate's residence and, in keeping with the tradition of past years, spoke to the assembled people cheering him from the balcony. Primate Glemp expressed his appreciation of the truly religious attitudes shown by the participants of the St Wojciech's Day ceremonies. Referring to the words of the holy father, John Paul II, the primate expressed the hope that we will emerge from unrest as a people and state on the road toward peace. He also expressed the desire that the following Sunday will be one of peace and prayer, just as today's was in Gniezno. The church has never laid down the way in which the holiday of working people should be celebrated. However, our duty is to caution people against danger because wherever demonstrations take place, events which have been unintended by the organizers may occur, the primate said. Let nothing disturb the prayers in churches, and let St Wojciech's prayer resound across the whole country so that we can come to the truth in the peace of Christ.

Solidarity Demonstrations Still Planned

NC271314 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 27 (AFP) — A Solidarity source said preparations for counter-demonstrations marking continued opposition to the military regime were well under way in Poland's largest factories — the Gdansk Lenin shipyards, the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw and the Pafawag ironworks in Wroclaw.

Polish authorities have warned against the protests, hinting they might jeopardize Pope John Paul II's June visit to Poland, and Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp has cautioned against May Day violence.

"Wherever demonstrations take place, events not intended by the organizers may occur," Cardinal Glemp said in a sermon Sunday night. His statements were carried by the official PAP news agency Monday.

General Jozel Bein, commander in chief of Poland's police, recently assured the Parliamentary Commission for Internal Affairs and Justice that "state bodies will not fail to assume their duties" in any given situation.

But at the same time, Polish bishops declined to comply with instructions from authorities to cancel all morning masses on May 1, which this year falls on a Sunday.

Their refusal is regarded as important since the underground has appealed to Poles to attend church services in the morning before participating in street demonstrations later in the day.

RAKOWSKI ON MAY DAY DISTURBANCES, PAPAL VISIT

AU281510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 83 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at a meeting with party activists from the Lenin steelworks in Nowa Huta and trade union activists and representatives of Nowa Huta plants at the Lenin steelworks on 25 April]

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that the Polish crisis is not only a breakdown of the economy but a crisis of social and often national awareness. The irrational moods which were inspired by many Solidarity activists undermined the public's trust of the authorities, the party and the government, shattered our faith in the people's own strength, and caused apathy. It will be years before our dreams correspond to the real conditions under which they will actually be implemented, M. Rakowski said. At the moment, the main issue in Poland is a return to a realistic way of thinking. A large economic base and qualified cadres would provide the opportunity to overcome the crisis but this still remains to be fully exploited at the moment.

M. Rakowski focused much attention on the underground activities of Solidarity bodies, especially on activities aimed at a destabilization on May Day. He reminded us that only 2 years ago "Solidarity" activists were inciting us to boycott the May Day celebrations. Today they are calling on us to go out onto the streets on 1 May, to make a counter demonstration and to create disturbances. To what end? In order to prove that there is constant unrest in Poland and to rouse social emotions again so as to draw Western countries' attention to Poland. There will be no tolerance for those who want to undermine the country's stability, M. Rakowski said.

Replying to the question about the expected effects of the pope's visit to Poland. M.

The gap between the incomes of working families and those of pensioner families narrowed in 1982 because benefits rose more quickly than wages.

In 1982, living costs for working families rose by 102 percent, and for pensioner families they rose by 108 percent. "As a result of greater price increases than increases in wages and benefits, real income per person in working families has dropped by one-fifth, and in families with old-age and disability pensioners it has dropped by 17 percent."

Most of the extra income last year was spent on food. Food expenditure in working families rose from 36 percent of total expenditure in 1981 to 48 percent in 1982, whereas in pensioner families this percentage rose from 48 percent in 1981 to almost 60 percent in 1982. Working families spent 126 percent more on food in 1982 than in 1981, while pensioner families spent 117 percent more.

"While seeking confirmation of our own behavior patterns in the Main Statistical Office figures, we must not forget that as with all collective results, they cannot fully reflect individual behavior patterns." However, this does not diminish the importance of family budget surveys for the purpose of determining trends and examining the effects of social policy.

PAP REPORTS ON POLISH-ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE

LD151137 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] A joint Polish-Angolan communique was published yesterday at the end of an official visit to Angola paid by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski from April 12 to 14.

The communique says that Minister Stefan Olszowski was received by Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labour Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Poland's foreign minister conveyed to him cordial greetings from the First Secretary of the PUPW CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski on whose behalf he renewed an invitation for the president of the People's Republic of Angola to pay an official visit to Poland at a convenient time.

During the visit the foreign ministers of Poland and Angola, Stefan Olszowski and Paulo Teixeira Jorge held talks in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and the spirit of mutual understanding.

The talks pertained to the state and prospects for the development of relations between Poland and Angola and to key problems in the international situation. They showed full unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that mutual relations in all fields have been developing successfully, in accordance with the agreement on friendship and cooperation signed on 4 December, 1978 and other agreements. The sides expressed their readiness to develop Polish-Angolan relations in the spirit of traditional solidarity and internationalism.

Acknowledging the weight of economic cooperation, the ministers stressed the importance attached by both sides to defining concrete possibilities of implementing the decisions of the 4th session of the Polish-Angolan mixed commission, which would make it possible to invigorate the cooperation.

They also stressed the momentous importance of cooperation in science and culture. They deemed it purposeful to promptly work out a programme of implementation of the agreement of 1977.

Minister Stefan Olszowski informed his Angolan hosts about the progress of stabilization of social, political and economic life in Poland and on steps taken to further consolidate the patriotic forces of the Polish society round the programme of the Polish United Workers Party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. He expressed gratitude for the MPLA-Labour Party, the government and nation of Angola for their full understanding and support for the policy of the Polish authorities.

Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge reaffirmed the full support of the Angolan party and government for the efforts of Polish party and government aimed at overcoming the difficulties. In this context the Angolan side firmly condemned attempts at interference by the United States and some of their NATO allies in the internal affairs of Poland. The Angolan side stressed that Polish internal affairs are an exclusive domain of the Polish People's Republic. Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge expressed recognition of the Angolan People's Republic for the support given by People's Poland to the struggle of the Angolan nation in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Polish foreign minister firmly condemned an aggression of Pretoria's racist regime and terrorists against the People's Republic of Angola and confirmed steadfast solidarity with the Angolan nation in its struggle against imperialism. He stressed the necessity of a complete withdrawal of South African troops from the southern part of Angola and Namibia.

When analyzing the international situation, both sides voiced their concern over the rising aggressiveness of imperialist forces pursuing a policy of force, pressure, confrontation and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states, a policy of deepening the existing and inspiring new conflicts in various regions of the world, especially in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. A special danger is posed by starting a new series of nuclear armaments by the U.S. imperialism. This policy endangers peace and international security, the communique says.

Both sides confirmed their unconditional support for the struggle of the Namibian people for independence waged under the leadership of South-West African People's Organization, the only real and legal representative of this people. The ministers voiced the backing of their countries for the African National Congress (ANC) in its struggle against apartheid.

The ministers reject the U.S. attempts aimed to tie the problem of the independence of Namibia to the question of withdrawing internationalist Cuban forces from Angola. These attempts amount to glaring interference in internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and aim to delay the solution to the Namibian problem. The two sides came out for full and immediate implementation of the 435th U.N. Security Council resolution.

Both ministers voiced their conviction that the visit and the conducted talks would contribute to further development and tightening relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries and peoples.

Poland's foreign minister invited Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF EGYPT'S KAMAL HASAN 'ALI

Cairo Report on Arrival, Mission

NC271930 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on a 3-day visit to Romania during which he will hand a message from President Mubarak to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The radio correspondent in Romania has learned that the message concerns developments of the contacts made by Egypt for accelerating the peace efforts and the results of these contacts.

'Ali made a statement to the radio correspondent in which he said Romania has played a constructive role throughout the Middle East crisis in bringing viewpoints closer by virtue of its connection with most of the parties in the area. 'Ali added that Romania has made contacts during the past phase with Israel and some of the other Arab states for consultations on the Middle East situation.

The foreign minister said exchange of viewpoints and information between Egypt and Romania would push forward the efforts for reaching peace and restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He added that during the talks with the Romanian side the Egyptian delegation will underline the situation in the Middle East area, the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, and the moves for realizing a solution for the Middle East problem.

'Ali concluded his statement by saying the Egyptian-Romanian talks will touch upon bilateral relations between both countries and that broad lines for consolidating relations in the economic, cultural and technical domains will be formulated preparatory to the coming meeting of the Egyptian-Romanian committee, which will take place in Cairo on 10 May. The Egyptian side will be chaired by Minister of Investment Wajih Shindi and the Romanian side will be headed by its deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU281546 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Jamal Mansur, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Egypt. Ion Iosefide, Romania's ambassador to Cairo, and Wafiq Husni, Egypt's ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in his highly responsible activity at the head of our party and state on behalf of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Thanking the guest for the wishes, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in his activity.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out with particular satisfaction the upward course of Romanian-Egyptian relations and emphasized the decisive contribution made by summit talks and meetings between the two states to expanding and intensifying bilateral relations.

In this respect they stressed the fruitful cooperation developing between Romania and Egypt in the political, economic, cultural and other fields of mutual interest. Both sides pointed to various ways and means to continuously develop and deepen relations between the two countries in various spheres of activity, to the mutual benefit of the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

The sides paid particular attention to the Middle East problems and to finding a lasting and just solution to the situation in that part of the world. They stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all other troops from that country, in order to ensure observance of Lebanon's national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity. The sides stressed that the prolongation of the current state of affairs creates new complications both regarding the situation in Lebanon and the peace and security of the region.

The sides also pointed out the need to intensify efforts to reach a political solution and a just and lasting overall solution to the Middle East situation leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967; the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem through fulfillment of their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; and ensuring the independence and security of all states and peoples in that part of the world. In this respect, the sides stressed the need to find a proper organizational framework for starting talks even this year, with the participation of all interested states, particularly the PLO. These talks should lead to establishing peace in that region and resolving the Palestinian people's problem.

In connection with other international issues, the sides stressed the concern of Romania and Egypt with the tense situation in various parts of the world and emphasized the need for firm action to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the world and to proceed to politically resolving all states of conflict through political means alone, with the participation of all interested sides. At the same time they pointed out the need to intensify efforts to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear. They stressed that underdevelopment and the greater gaps between rich and poor countries are negatively affecting and will continue to increasingly affect international life. Therefore, action should be taken to resolve these problems through negotiations between developing and developed countries.

The sides emphasized that in current international circumstances it is necessary to concentrate efforts on attaining disarmament and establishing a new international economic order, which are key issues of the contemporary world, of ensuring peace, security, political, and economic stability, of strengthening national independence and of developing unhampered cooperation between states.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

'Ali Remarks on Meeting

NC281332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Following the 90-minute meeting, "Ali told our radio correspondent that he conveyed a message to the Romanian president from President Mubarak and that the Romanian president gave him a reply. He said that he renewed Egypt's invitation to the Romanian president to visit Cairo. He said the visit would take place this year. He added that Egypt invited the Romanian president to visit Cairo and that the talks dealt with international issues, the developments in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war. He further said that he conveyed to Ceausescu the results of the contacts Egypt had with the U.S. secretary of state and the results of President Mubarak's contacts during his visit to the Far East countries. He said that Ceausescu stressed his understanding of the efforts Egypt is making and that he agrees that the time factor is crucial, particularly in light of the obstacles Israel is placing in the way of the peace process.

Briefing for Egyptian Students

NC282050 Cairo MENA in English 2000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, April 28 (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met here today with Egyptian students in Romania and briefed them on the Egyptian viewpoint on all international, regional and domestic problems. Egypt is seeking to achieve a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East crisis and a just solution for the Palestinian issue, 'Ali told the Egyptian students. The Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister also explained efforts made by Egypt for achieving a rapid withdrawal of Israel and all other foreign troops from Lebanon. He then answered queries and questions put to him by the students.

SCINTEIA ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION, ACHIEVEMENTS

AU280854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Apr 83 p 6

[Editorial article marking the national anniversary of Afghanistan]

[Text] Today the Afghan people celebrate the fifth anniversary of the 27 April 1978 democratic people's revolution, which marked a turning point in the history of that country: the beginning of progressive socioeconomic changes. Those changes appear even more significant when one considers that Afghanistan (area 655,000 square kilometers; population 18 million) is for the most part an arid and mountainous country whose economy was for decades handicapped by backwardness and by the feudal relations perpetuated by the former ruling classes.

The measures adopted concerned primarily the agricultural sector, which employs about 85 percent of the population; an agrarian reform was accomplished, agricultural cooperatives were established, and labor was greatly mechanized and modernized. As a result of those measures, by the end of the current 1979-1984 plan of economic development the agricultural cooperatives are expected to deliver approximately half of the national grain production.

Important changes were also carried out in the other sectors of activity. Thus measures were taken to bolster state control in economy, trade, and natural resources, and efforts were intensified to better capitalize on the country's resources. Some of the new industrial projects commissioned are the Djarkuduk natural gas extraction and refining complex; the Ainak [spelling as published] aluminum processing combine; cement, textile, and food processing factories; and so forth.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of solidarity with the peoples that have adopted a new path of development, the Romanian people have been following with great interest the efforts made by the Afghan people led by the PDPA.

Relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, are developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As is known, Romania has been consistently advocating a political, negotiated solution to the problems concerning Afghanistan, designed to achieve understanding among the states in that area and to ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of and noninterference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people.

Our country is firmly convinced that deepening Romanian-Afghan relations are in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples, and of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. FARM COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU281857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1983 -- During an interview President Nicolae Ceausescu had on April 28, with Robert Bergland, president of "Farmland Eaton World Trade" Company from the United States and with Charles Vanik, former deputy, aspects were discussed of the collaboration in agriculture and food industry between Romania and the United States, between Romanian specialty enterprises and the American company. A series of aspects of the international political life, of the world economic situation were also reviewed, and the need was highlighted for interstate relations to be based on the principles of equality, non-interference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

RCP MESSAGE TO FRELIMO CONGRESS IN MAPUTO

AU281947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo (AGERPRES) 28/4/1983 -- In the address of salute to the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the RCP representative, Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, points with satisfaction to the Romanian-Mozambican people's liberation struggle, which have strongly developed and strengthened with every passing year. Productively cooperating -- the speaker showed -- the two countries jointly initiated and carried through a series of cooperation projects in various domains, and favourable prerequisites exist for conferring still broader dimensions on the Romanian-Mozambican economic collaboration.

In the current international situation -- he also showed -- the Romanian Communist Party and Romania consider it necessary that firmest action should be taken so that all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, all peoples rally with a view to diminishing and eliminating the danger of a devastating war and to promoting a new-type policy which should ensure every people's independent socioeconomic development, equal collaboration among all nations, the triumph of peace and international cooperation. The RCP representative set forth Romania's stand on a series of current international questions. He reiterated Romania's firm support to African peoples' efforts towards completely abolishing the imperialist, colonialist, and neo-colonialist policies, eradicating underdevelopment and consolidating national independence, building a new international economic and political order. We consider it necessary -- the RCP representative said -- that the developing countries should meet and set a joint strategy as regards both their collaboration and the unfolding of negotiations with the developed countries.

In concluding his address, the RCP representative reasserted the RCP's wish for the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo Party, between the two countries and peoples.

Thanking for the message, President Samora Moises Machel requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as his feelings of gratitude for the concrete manifestations of militant solidarity which date back to the period of the Mozambican people's struggle for national liberation, and expressed the belief that the relations between the two parties and peoples would steadily develop.

RADULESCU WRITES ON WORKERS CLASS DEMOCRACY

AU281844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 Apr 83

["The State of Working Class Revolutionary Democracy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1983 -- During a scientific session held in Bucharest recently, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, presented an extensive paper, carried on April 28 by SCINTEIA, referring to the Romanian Communist Party's developing the Marxist theory on the political power of the working class and to the conception promoted by the RCP general secretary concerning the state of the working-class democracy. The paper reads inter alia:

...The way the Marxist principles regarding the political power of the working class have been developed and enriched under the concrete circumstances of our time, of Romania, is a historical merit of the Romanian Communist Party, is an invaluable contribution made by Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical thinking to the thesaurus of Marxism, to enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class, of the scientific socialism, to making clear and solving the gravest problems of our time.

In the framework a special theoretical and practical importance is gained by the definition of the kernel of the state in the new stage of development of the Romanian society. The analysis made by Nicolae Ceausescu starts from the fact that "taking into account the changes occurred in our socialist society and the new democratic forms of management, we can assert without fearing mistakes that the notion of dictatorship of the proletariat no longer mirrors the present historic realities of Romania."

The renunciation of the concept of dictatorship of the proletariat is based on a series of undeniable realities of contemporary Romania: The proletariat as such no longer exists in the classic meaning of the word, it exists as a working class that together with and at the head of the other categories of working people masters equally the means of production and the state power; the state power does not have the character of a dictatorship, of domination of one class over another, since the relations among the classes existing in Romania are not antagonistic but friendly relations of collaboration; all the social classes and categories have socialist features and are linked by a community of interests that tend to draw them closer to one another and, in time, to make them a homogeneous whole.

Under the circumstances the state has become a body of power of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, of the socialist nation, the entire people participating in the management of society, exerting democratically its power.

This state embodies the sovereign, inalienable right of the people to be master of its destiny, to be an aware builder of its own future. This is the state of the working-class, revolutionary democracy, and expression of the political power of the working class at the time of the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The endorsement of the theses of the state of the working-class revolutionary democracy is not a mere change of name but the expression of an objective need, triggered by the deep-going revolutionary changes occurred in Romania in the years of the socialist construction.

The three aspects of this concept -- the democratic character, the working-class character and the revolutionary character -- make an indestructible unity. The democratic character of the political power of the working class in Romania has features of its own, involved in a process rendering them continuously richer and deeper. First of all it is a matter of ensuring the institutional framework for an ever larger participation of the masses in the management of the public affairs. Many citizens of all nationalities participate in the central and local bodies of power. Before being endorsed, all the laws and important decisions are submitted for debate by the wide masses of working people. The principle of collective work, with involvement of those working directly in production in the management activity, governs the entire system of organization of the economic units. In view of deepening the economic democracy, the management of all the economic and social units has been based on the principle of self-management and self-administration.

Characteristic are the forms of direct participation of the masses in the management of the state, in the entire social life, starting with the general assemblies and the working people's councils up to the national congresses and conferences in the fundamental domains of economic, social, scientific, cultural, and political activity. The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front is the body through which the unity of all the citizens around the RCP is manifest.

The working-class character of power is substantiated by the growing share the working class represents in society, that includes more than 50 percent of the country's active population. As the members of all the society's classes are working people, the working class democracy is, at core, the power of the entire people.

As concerns the revolutionary character of the socialist democracy, the essential feature in the exertion of power is the struggle against everything that is old, for the triumph of what is new.

The fundamental changes occurred in the content and essence of the Romanian socialist state have led to alterations in the functions of the state, whose content develops and adapts itself with each stage of the socialist construction. A new content has been gained by the domestic function: the organizing and managing function of economy, the social, cultural, educative and ideological function, the function of safeguarding the socialist ownership, the legality and the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. At the same time one can note an efficient renewal of the external functions as well: the function of developing the relations of collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the capitalist states, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system, the function of promoting and strengthening the international peace and security and of defending the country.

FEC PRESIDENT PLANINC RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS

LD281801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Zabreb, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], returned from Brussels to Zagreb this evening after a 3-day official and friendly visit to Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Community.

Milka Planinc was met and welcomed at Zagreb Airport by Ante Markovic, president of Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Marijan Cuculic, president of the republican Committee for Foreign Relations; and Nikola Ban, president of the republican Committee for Information.

Statement on Return

AU281931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83

["Excerpt" of statement by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on her return to Zabreb from an official visit to Belgium, Luxembourg and the EC, made at Zagreb Airport on 28 April -- recorded]

[Text] We quite certainly assess that this was both a necessary and useful visit. Belgium is a country with which for a long time Yugoslavia has had friendly -- I would even say close -- relations. Lately, because of the well-known terrorist acts against Yugoslavia -- not only against Yugoslavia, but in general against friendly relations between countries -- which threatened our citizens, a rather large number of our citizens in Belgium were victims of hostile emigres. This has left a trace on our relations in that period. Our relations were rather cool. Recently, however, the Belgian Government has undertaken really energetic measures to prevent further terrorist actions.

Briefly, to conclude: We were given firm promises that the Belgian Government will continue to hold this position and to undertake such an activity, that it will undertake everything possible to prevent terrorism in general, particularly terrorism and the activity of hostile emigres against Yugoslavia.

As regards further cooperation -- political and economic cooperation -- my feeling is that this visit was needed for both sides to end this period of cooled relations and to draw a line and to return to those direct close relations, not only on bilateral problems but in general on the political problems of the world, that existed for a long time between Belgium and Yugoslavia.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU RECEIVES GRICKOV, JANZIC

AU281903 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Andre Papandreou, president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] and Greek prime minister, has received Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Views were exchanged on the possibilities for the further development of cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia, for which mutual readiness and willingness exists. Subjects also touched on were the furthering of overall relations and enriching of cooperation between the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance and PASOK, as well as current questions on development of international relations, and the situation in the Mediterranean and Balkans.

Premier Papandreou gave a luncheon for his guests.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR NONALIGNED PARLEY

LD282006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] New Delhi, April 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived here Thursday [28 April] evening to attend a two-day ministerial session of the nonaligned expected to contribute to an early start on the "North-South" dialogue. The session opens here tomorrow and will be attended by foreign ministers from [word indistinct] nonaligned countries.

RIBICIC RECEIVES PCI OFFICIAL BERLINGUER

LD281741 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic received member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee Giovanni Berlinguer here today. Giovanni Berlinguer was visiting this country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency. During the visit, he held a number of lectures in Belgrade, Skopje, and Pristina on the results of the 16th congress of the Italian Communist Party and party activity in implementing the congress resolutions.

Earlier today, Giovanni Berlinguer met with member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Kiro Hadzivasilev. They discussed LCY and PCI activities in the internal and international fields, international questions and cooperation between the two parties.

KOMUNIST CARRIES RIBICIC VIEWS ON LCY PROGRAM

Report on Interview

LD281121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0721 GMT 28 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The fact that the LCY program has not been changed for 25 years confirms two things: the enduring quality of our policy and the consistency of our development, and the far-sightedness and genius of those who created the program -- said Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to KOMUNIST published on 29 April.

This does mean, Ribicic noted, that there have been no demands or pressures for the program to be changed. However, in its essential assumptions the program has never been refuted but has been implemented and, through theory and practice, enriched and developed in keeping with our internal and international circumstances.

Regarding internal circumstances, the program clearly draws a line of demarcation between socialist and dogmatic, centralistic and anarcho-liberalist forces on our path to socialism. Our program, at the time of its inception, was criticized by existing political structures both in the East and the West. The majority of communist parties of the time distanced themselves from it. Among other things, they claimed that the program dealt inadequately with the role of the state and the process of its demise, that it negated the leading role of the working class, that it rejected the division of the world into two systems, that it placed the socialist and imperialist countries in the same class, that under the banner of criticizing the blocs it in fact criticized the unity of communist parties and socialism... [TANJUG ellipsis]

These were, Ribicic said, very serious accusations, and in fact the criticism of the program was merely formal: In essence, it was a case of stopping up the ideological battle against our country because hegemonism was disturbed in our orientation toward a specific road to socialism.

Thus our program became a world document. This was the first document to explicitly recognize the right to different paths to socialism, and to clearly confirm that socialism need not necessarily develop according to one model or stereotype. Thus, the LCY program became a force of influence on world events and the relation of forces in the world. Through the LCY program, Ribicic said, Yugoslavia has gained an important ideological and theoretical victory.

As for internal circumstances, the LCY program provided new instruments for debureaucratizing society and the League of Communists. The League of Communists was oriented toward struggling for the realization of a dominant role for the working class in society and for work among the masses through the delegate system, the SAWP, the trade unions and other socio-political organizations. It is a well-known fact that Stalin stressed the main weakness of the League of Communists as being its submersion in the masses. The LCY program in fact stresses that the fundamental value of the League of Communists lies in its being at the center of social events and in constantly checking its standpoints and policy to see how far they respond to the historic interests of the working class and how far it accepts and understands them.

In this way, Ribicic stressed, we settled our scores both with the personality cult and other negative tendencies. The two main reactionary tendencies -- bureaucratic dogmatism and anarcho-liberalism -- found their "heroes" in Rankovic and Djilas. Rankovic, however, was a fighter against the Cominform as Stalinist interference from outside in Yugoslavia's internal development, but at the Brioni plenum he acknowledged that he failed to understand the self-management processes. He failed to understand the authenticity of our democracy and the party's role in our system. As for the other tendency of anarcho-liberalism, it emerged on a wave of criticism of the personality cult, criticism of Stalinism. But Djilas did not stop there, he went on to negate the leading role of the League of Communists and thereby of the working class itself. Like our own Stalinists, he lost faith in the strength of the working people and eventually did not recognize October, our revolution, or the prospects of socialism as a world process.

When asked what, in present-day circumstances, the LCY program orientation of different paths from capitalism to socialism means, Mitja Ribicic said that no one has ever wanted, or today wants, to willingly give up any achieved position. All the phases of our revolution, from nationalization to self-management, have been won through revolutionary struggle -- through strength and pressure within the country and outwards, to ensure external security. After all, not one foreign intervention in the world has come about because of stagnation in sociopolitical relations, or from copying either the so-called dogmatic or so-called free world. Every foreign intervention, Mitja Ribicic stressed, has arisen when the country concerned wanted to detach itself from existing models and seek a new path for its development. No doubt development always depends on whether the internal forces are capable of resisting and defeating external pressures, as Tito's Yugoslavia managed to do.

Ribicic was asked: Why is the League of Communists not action-minded enough these days? It is true that Communists, a 2-million strong army of fighters for socialism, are not persistent enough or consistently courageous in implementing our program principles. Communists are only part of the people and not infallible. The problem is, Ribicic said, whether Communists are capable not only of interpreting the current situation but of altering it and coordinating particular interests with general social interests.

The League of Communists today is capable of critically perceiving reality, but we will not resolve problems through criticism. Rather, we need a general struggle to transform our social reality in the progressive sense. Self-management is a long and contradictory process. The LCY program is a powerful weapon and orientation for the workers' vanguard of Yugoslavia. The greatest achievement in realizing this program is the 1974 Constitution, and the starting points of the stabilization program are the firmest foundation for overcoming the present economic crisis. On the basis of this program, we must work, make decisions, and carry out the policy of "small steps," Mitja Ribicic said among other things.

Report on May Day Article

LD281924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- "The adoption of the LCY program represents an important marker in the development of our society, of the League of Communists and of the Marxist, critical and creative foundations of our revolution. It has synthesized its experience, democratic and humanist features, as well as its aims which emerged from the national liberation war and independent revolutionary practice." This is a quote from the article "The Demolition of Dogmas" by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which KOMUNIST will publish in its May Day edition in connection with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the LCY program. Comrade Ribicic also emphasizes that the program does not idealize socialist society, but is open to its contradictions, using Marxist analysis to expose the tendencies which threaten those tendencies which lead to the implementation of the direct and historic interests of the working class.

Stating that the program, when dealing with the League of Communists, does not agree with apologetic futility, Mitja Ribicic points out its critical approach to developments and says: "One of the central questions to which the program pays attention concerns socialist democracy. The question is: What new forms of democracy should emerge from the socialist development; what new forms are demanded by the emotional relations based on social property and means of production? The program of the League of Communists points out the protagonists of the socialist development -- the producers, work collectives, communes and socialist social organizations. They represent the center of the entire political structure of socialism and of the final domination of the common interests of free people over spontaneity and bureaucratism. This is why the program, already in conditions of real self-managing experience, emphasizes the need to develop self-management in the direction of going beyond the framework of enterprises and extending it to the entire organization of society. At the same time, it emphasizes the need to consolidate self-management in the basic work units."

As regards relations between the LCY and other communist and workers parties, Mitja Ribicic writes that the program of the Yugoslav party, proceeding from the experience of our revolutionary path, defines the basic principles such as full voluntariness, equality and independence, radically disassociating itself from the practice of imposing the views of the majority (?without discussion).

Thus, Ribicic emphasizes, it has opened the prospect of a radically new alternative road to socialism, the road which opposes canonized dogmatic concepts which place trust in the allegedly only valid principles of strategy and tactics of the revolutionary action. During a quarter of a century of its existence, the LCY program has confirmed its strength by clear stances on the fundamentally important questions of development of contemporary socialism, on the contradictions in the world of developed capitalism and on the dominant tendencies in the international economic and political relations in the contemporary world.

In the past 25 years, on the basis of the program, we pursued bold directions and achieved rich results in all fields of life and especially in the field of development of self-management and our authentic political system and socialist democracy.

Mitja Ribicic then says that apart from the development of socialist self-management and increased socialist consciousness of our working class and working people statist and bureaucratic tendencies also made their appearance.

"Instead of democracy developing in keeping with the program, the Constitution and the law, self-management has slackened in the field of expanded social reproduction. The influence of the world economic crisis and disrupted conditions for the inclusion of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor have encouraged the intensification of statism rather than direct self-managing democracy. However, at the same time, the belief that it would be dangerous to move away from the essential LCY program commitments increased and prevailed in society," Ribicic writes.

In the conclusion of the article "The Demolition of Dogmas," which KOMUNIST will publish in its May Day edition, Mitja Ribicic writes: "All progressive forces of our society, led by the League of Communists together with the commissions of both social councils, are intensively seeking the best ways of confirming socialist self-management as the cohesive force of our society also in the present very difficult international and domestic conditions.

Together with these forces, therefore, the League of Communists has the great obligation to open, by its practical and ideological action, room for expounding the essential creative, authentically self-managing, and democratic dimensions of our revolution. This is possible only with a full practical affirmation of the LCY program as the historic document which in recent years we have often forgotten."

MARKOVIC SEES 'POSITIVE TURN' IN ECONOMY

LD290345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG) -- The unfavourable trends have been halted and a positive turn in the Yugoslav economy has started, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dragoslav Markovic said in a talk with foreign journalists here this evening Thursday.

In summing up today's Central Committee session, Markovic said that Yugoslav exports had increased, especially export to the convertible currency market where Yugoslavia records the highest deficit.

The Central Committee session dealt with the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization in the country.

We do not overrate the initial results, but the data give rise to believing that we can achieve still better results, stressed Markovic.

The high-ranking Yugoslav party functionary stated that 80 percent of imports is covered with exports and that all forms of spending had stabilized in the first quarter of the year.

Markovic stressed that, in the long run, the economic changes which would enable full operation of market laws, and immediate influence through self-management mechanisms by direct producers on all economic trends.

Asked whether changes were necessary also in the political system, Markovic said "we have nothing to change" where constitutional commitments are involved. However, he added that the reasons for deviations in practice from the principles of the political system were currently being studied.

Speaking about the state of market supply in Yugoslavia, Markovic said that shortages of medicines, cooking oil, detergents and some other vital products would be eliminated in a month's time but that the earlier abundance of goods could not be expected.

NOMINATION OF ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

LD281724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Elections and Appointments Commission together with the appropriate bodies of the republican and provincial assemblies have nominated the following candidates for the coming 1-year mandate period of 1983-1984: as president of the SFRY Assembly, Vojo Srzentic, delegate in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; as assembly vice-president, Mirko Popovic, delegate in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces from the Socialist Republic of Serbia; as president of the Federal Chamber, Aslan Fazlija, delegate from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; and as president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, Antun Bubic, delegate from the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The candidates for these four functions are elected in accordance with the adopted order to representation of the republics and autonomous provinces in these functions for the period 1982-1990. The election of the new functionaries of the SFRY Assembly is to take place at the sessions of the assembly chambers on 13 May.

KOSOVO LC COMMISSION EXAMINES UNEMPLOYMENT

LD261047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo about 193,000 persons have jobs. If the associated farmers, pensioners, and other beneficiaries of material and social assistance are added to this figure, then there are in the province about 300,000 persons who have sources of income to provide for their existence. But despite obvious results in the material and general development and in the sphere of employment Kosovo unemployment constitutes the most complex sociopolitical, socioeconomic, and national problem.

This information and these assessments were presented today at the session of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee which discussed the ideopolitical trends and the implementation of national equality in the employment sphere.

In submitting his introductory report Fazli Kajtazi, secretary of the provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Employment, supported the above-mentioned assessments with the information that 26 percent of the Yugoslav population is employed, that 11 percent of the Kosovo population is employed, and that the unemployment rate in this province is the highest -- that is 27 percent.

Stressing that the Kosovo League of Communists has had and has its principled orientations and criteria for the implementation of the policy of national equality in employment, Kajtazi observed that in implementing this policy good results have been achieved. The Kosovo League of Communists has always proceeded from the stance that any kind of privilege, majoritarianism, or favoritism of one nationality or another in employment is alien and unacceptable to us. So the rare cases, tendencies, or attempts to have the national structure of the employed tally with the national structure of the population in the mechanical sense be achieved overnight, as well as the very pronounced tendency for the application of the parity and of the national and intranational equilibrium, regardless of the existing criteria, are not only not acceptable but harmful, Kajtazi said.

Albanian nationalists in Kosovo tried to change the relations in the employment sphere and to cover them with enemy colors and stressed that both in employment and in leading posts Albanians should predominate because they constitute the majority there. Nor did the other side twiddle its thumbs. Revanchism was started by chauvinistic and nationalistic individuals of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. They are bothered by the affirmation of the Albanian nationality, and they are trying to equate the achievements of the affirmation with the counter-revolutionary activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The unemployment problem in Kosovo is grave, but it is unacceptable to shift the blame for this on to those who are not to blame. The burden of development, stabilization, and thus of employment should be borne equally by members of all nations and nationalities living in this area.

Speaking about the use of two languages, Kajtazi said that the practice demonstrated that mutual acquaintanceship cannot be ensured in multinational environment if each other's language is not known. In this sphere there should be acceptable human and principled criteria because it is not good for someone to keep blushing for years because he does not know the language of the environment while others are forced to communicate with him in his language. Stressing that some people have offered the argument that the use of two languages prevents employment of Serbs and Montenegrins and that the knowledge of two languages is allegedly also required of a courier, Kajtazi stressed that an opinion poll in 80 work collectives demonstrated that provincial legislation and other self-managing acts do not contain provisions which enable the discrimination of Serbs and Montenegrins in employment. On the contrary, it was noted that many organizations of associated labor and communities do not respect normative acts and laws regarding the use of two languages.

It was also pointed out at the session that the unemployment problem in Kosovo will maybe manifest itself in an even more severe form in a few years time in view of the fact that there are 80,000 young people in secondary schools and 40,000 at faculties.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, ELECTS KURTESI

LD280200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, Apr 27 (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo political leadership today (Wednesday) assessed that unfavourable economic trends have been checked in the province and that the results recorded so far this year particularly in industry are encouraging.

At League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee session, it was stated that in the first three months of this year industrial production rose by 3.6 percent over the same period last year. The great efforts to carry out the spring sowing according to plan and to improve the province's foreign economic relations are signs that the main difficulties of the Kosovo economy are starting to be tackled. One of the province's main tasks this year will be to find jobs for 13,000 people. It was stated that priority will be given to young qualified people who will open new economic prospects. It was also stated that persons at the head of enterprises running at a loss must be replaced by more capable directors.

The essence of the discussion today dealt with successful trends in the Kosovo economy, which resulted from a greater activity of the employed in the province, but it was said that the planned growth rates were not attained as yet. Several participants in the discussion pointed out that workers from across Yugoslavia showed their solidarity with the Kosovo population in their efforts to solve the province's difficulties.

It was indicated at the meeting today that Kosovo this year should cover its last year's losses of about five billion dinars (80 dinars to the dollar), while the province should ensure an additional 12 billion dinars to pay off the dues.

The meeting elected Ilijaz Kurtesi as new president of the provincial conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo for one-year term.

SERBIAN COMMISSION MEETS ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU271645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the Serbian Assembly has met. The commission's report states that 177 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo sent petitions to the Serbian Assembly in the period from May to the end of September last year. Olivija Rusovac reports in greater detail about this:

The report of the Commission for Petitions notes that citizens point to various pressures from Albanian nationalist elements with a view to making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo. As was said today, although members of the joint working group of the Serbian and Kosovo Assembly commissions have achieved good cooperation, some essential questions about their working method were not coordinated -- namely, the Kosovo Commission working group has assessed that petitions sent to Serbian Assembly point to nationalist pressures and to emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo; therefore it says that it would be useful to investigate the petitions in the province itself. After a lengthy coordination of views it was decided today that all those cases which are results of nationalist pressures should be investigated together -- that is, by members of both the Serbian Assembly commission and the provincial commission. Therefore, petitions dealing with property and legal matters, for which it is established that they have nothing to do with disturbed intranational relations, will be handed over to the Kosovo Commission for Petitions.

The commission discussed about 30 petitions today. Most of them were assessed as well-founded. They refer to pressures on and attacks against the property of Serbs and Montenegrins from Prizren, Lesane, Orahovac, and Pec. Some of the petitions refer to desecration of graves and disputes over property and legal matters and have arrived from Podujevo, Srbica, Sipolje, Desetak, Urosevac, Repa, Srpski Babus, Pristina, and Titova Mitrovica.

The commission concluded that it is necessary to accelerate court proceedings and advised local communes and communal assemblies to engage in improving intranational relations. In several cases the commission assessed it cannot take measures because, as was stated, there are no grounds for them.

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVENES

LD261008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 25 Apr (TANJUG) — The Croatian League of Communists Central Committee discussed today the topical tasks of the League of Communists of this republic in the further construction of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management. The introductory report was submitted by Vilim Mulc, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Recalling that our system rests on organized work and on the participation of all subjective factors, Mulc said that we are increasingly arriving at the knowledge that we must make the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, in particular the SAWP and the trade unions, "adopt a more active attitude toward the system." Mulc stressed that the delegate system has affirmed itself in basic organizations of associated labor where the activity and the work of the delegations represent one of the main concerns of the trade union organizations and through it of the League of Communists members. Where League of Communists members have not succeeded, through the trade unions, and in other social structures through the SAWP, in activating the forces to resolve the problems through the delegate system, things are not going well.

In this connection, Mulc presented the result of research according to which in 1976, in 88 percent of the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities the work programs of the League of Communists and sociopolitical organizations concerned the promotion of the delegate system, while in 1979 such programs existed in only 18 percent of basic organizations of associated labor and local communities. In Mulc's opinion, this information shows clearly that in the League of Communists and in other sociopolitical organizations we "have let" the political system "slip out of our hands and the weaknesses are therefore only the consequence of such behavior."

Dealing with the recent explicit criticisms of our political system, Mulc stressed that the League of Communists is not sufficiently active against those who are trying to dispute the leading role of the League of Communists in society and the League of Communists must give the most direct answers to such attitudes. "It is not the basic organization of associated labor which is the source and the cause of our economic difficulties, nor has republican etatism emerged as a consequence of the application of the Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor, what is involved is the fact that we are still not effectively applying the Constitution in practice, Mulc stressed. In this connection he said that of the 4,645 work organizations, only 1,026, or 24 percent, have basic organizations of associated labor while 3,619 or 79 percent do not have them. [figures as received] This shows that the causes do not lie with basic organizations of associated labor alone.

In other words, Mulc went on, we must aim at reaffirmation of the constitutional provisions and at further elaboration and application of the Law on Associated Labor. The basic organization of associated labor as the point of departure of the decision-making process on income by workers must receive its rightful place in the system. It must in this context also become the master of expanded reproduction. It must become associated with other basic organizations of associated labor into a unified system of associated labor. This is crucial for the stability and development of our political system. It is also the basic platform on which to build our political action, in the implementation of which we shall resolve the phenomena of isolationism of the organizations of associated labor as well as isolationism by municipalities, regions, provinces, and republics, and overcome the danger arising out of nationalism, and overcome the danger arising out of nationalism, etatism, and technocracy, Vilim Mulc stressed.

At the beginning of his speech Ante Markovic stressed that we have to note that we were witnessing the suspension of the system, regardless of whether it is the consequence of objective economic difficulties or whether these difficulties are used to exert a subjective influence on the revision of the system. In other words, Markovic went on, we can say that in a considerable sphere the self-management system is not operating and that it has been replaced by state regulation throughout economic policy, in economic relations with other countries, in primary reproduction, in expanded reproduction, and so forth. Markovic believes that the question of the way to "revive" the system has to be answered. He expressed the conviction that this will not be possible with the existing organization and that we must change it. Self-management must be able to resolve opposing material and economic tendencies in society because if this is not the case we shall not be able to resolve opposing political and social tendencies either.

In his analysis of the work of the Croat Assembly Vladir Mihaljevic presented a series of proposals for promoting this work on the basis of more efficient activity by the entire delegate systems. Mihaljevic also disputed the attitudes about the need for the existence of the market labor force, about the issue of income and net income, and about negating the role of basic organization of associated labor, expressed in some texts by Dr Marijan Korosic and Dr Branko Horvat.

Following the debate, the Central Committee adopted the "action program of tasks in the ideological development, training and activity of organizations and members of the Croatian League of Communists" on which a meaningful debate was held at the previous Central Committee session. In explaining this document, Dr Stipe Suvar said that it is the first time following the congress that the conclusions of the debate at the Central Committee session are proposed in the form of an action program.

The "action program" determines the specific tasks for all basic organizations and for all leaderships of the Croatian League of Communists as well as separate tasks for the basic organizations, permanent and temporary forms of linking up for action in individual sphere of the social superstructure, ideopolitical life, and ideological struggle. On the basis of the "action program" all League of Communists organizations and leaderships bind themselves to discuss the Central Committee documents by 15 May and to work out on this basis their specific programs of activity in their environments. The organizations and leaderships are duty-bound to analyse the implementation of their programs after 6 months.

Suvar went on to deal in critical terms with the phenomena of poor quality public information on the session which discussed the above questions. Stressing that the debate had been permeated by a very critical but at the same time sober militant mood, and that the information media should have conveyed this to the public, Suvar noted that the public has, however, been informed in a very routine manner and that the session was not only reported on badly by a section of the information media but, quite often, in an unclear manner. This has also caused various dilemmas, questions and even wrong impressions and even the spreading of rumors about conflicts. As an instance of the wrong information, Suvar mentioned the reports in the weekly DANAS and in NIN.

Suvar went on to deal critically with the examples of recent writing about the case of the "matchbox," the red-white-blue [Croatian national colours] ribbons on national costumes or "the exposing of excess types of behavior among the young." Stressing this within the context of the topical ideological situation and within the context of the implementation of the "action program," Suvar noted that these writings represent part of the "increasing number of cases of impermissible whipping up of hysteria among the public in the struggle against nationalism. We must never and nowhere be lenient toward nationalism and nationalists, nor close our eyes to phenomena of nationalism and clericalism, both of which are truly on the increase.

"Let us be on guard against dangerous generalizations and let us not create in the broad public the impression that whole nations, whole work collectives and whole environments are nationalistic, that among the ranks of the young the admirers of Hitler, Ante Pavelic, and Draza Mihailovic have increased. Let us not allow anyone to play the irresponsible game of hunting nationalism, in particular in other national environments, and to spread confusion among socialist public opinion about the real causes and dimensions of the nationalistic danger," Suvar said among other things.

The Central Committee today established the candidacy of Jure Bilic as member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the same time, the Central Committee endorsed the Presidium's proposal that Josip Vrhovec be elected president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee presidium in the next mandate period. The Central Committee also elected today two members of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, Ivo Druzic and Mladen Zuvela. At the end of the session, a report was also submitted by Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive council, on the foreign exchange balance sheet of Croatia and Yugoslavia.

PRIEST FACES 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA' CHARGE

LD281940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Split, April 28 (TANJUG) -- The district prosecutor's office of Split, central Adriatic coast, today (Thursday) started legal action against parish priest Luka Prcela (42) on charges of systematically spreading hostile propaganda in recent months and abusing the constitutional freedom of the performance of religious rites. The priest Prcela used Sunday sermons in Split's St Catherine Church for making political assessments of the situation at home and abroad, maligning the people's liberation war of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and attacking the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and its leadership, it was announced. The announcement adds that the priest Prcela fanned up national hatred and glorified persons convicted of hostile propaganda.